

the questionnaire, and proposed changes in collection methodology, AHCPR proposes to test this updated survey collection activity. A sample of potential respondents will be selected and data collection will be attempted. Based upon the results of this test collection effort, AHCPR will develop and refine the survey process of the 1997 MEPS-IC.

#### Burden Estimates Follow

<i>Number of Respondents</i> .....	350
<i>Number of Surveys per Respondent</i> .....	1
<i>Average Burden/Response</i> .....	75
<i>Estimated Total Burden</i> .....	263

Copies of these proposed information collection plans and instruments can be obtained from AHCPR Reports Clearance Officer (see above for details).

Dated: August 8, 1996.

Clifton R. Gaus,  
Administrator.

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## Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

### Diseases Transmitted Through the Food Supply

**AGENCY:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), HHS.

**ACTION:** Notice of annual update of list of infectious and communicable diseases that are transmitted through handling the food supply and the methods by which such diseases are transmitted.

**SUMMARY:** Section 103 (d) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Public Law 101-336, requires the Secretary to publish a list of infectious and communicable diseases that are transmitted through handling the food supply and to review and update the list annually. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) published a final list on August 16, 1991 (56 FR 40897) and an update on January 13, 1994 (59 FR 1949). No new information that would warrant additional changes has been received; therefore the list, as set forth in the first update and below, remains unchanged.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** August 15, 1996.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. Morris E. Potter, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 1600 Clifton Road, NE., Mailstop A-38, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, telephone (404) 639-2213.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 103 (d) of the Americans with

Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 12113 (d), requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to:

1. Review all infectious and communicable diseases which may be transmitted through handling the food supply;
2. Publish a list of infectious and communicable diseases which are transmitted through handling the food supply;
3. Publish the methods by which such diseases are transmitted; and,
4. Widely disseminate such information regarding the list of diseases and their modes of transmissibility to the general public.

Additionally, the list is to be updated annually. Since the publication of the list on January 13, 1994 (59 FR 1949), CDC has received no information to indicate that additional unlisted diseases are transmitted through handling the food supply. Therefore, the list set forth below is unchanged from the list published in the Federal Register on January 13, 1994.

#### I. Pathogens Often Transmitted by Food Contaminated by Infected Persons Who Handle Food, and Modes of Transmission of Such Pathogens

The contamination of raw ingredients from infected food-producing animals and cross-contamination during processing are more prevalent causes of foodborne disease than is contamination of foods by persons with infectious or contagious diseases. However, some pathogens are frequently transmitted by food contaminated by infected persons. The presence of any one of the following signs or symptoms in persons who handle food may indicate infection by a pathogen that could be transmitted to others through handling the food supply: diarrhea, vomiting, open skin sores, boils, fever, dark urine, or jaundice. The failure of food-handlers to wash hands (in situations such as after using the toilet, handling raw meat, cleaning spills, or carrying garbage, for example), wear clean gloves, or use clean utensils is responsible for the foodborne transmission of these pathogens. Non-foodborne routes of transmission, such as from one person to another, are also major contributors in the spread of these pathogens. Pathogens that can cause diseases after an infected person handles food are the following:

Hepatitis A virus  
Norwalk and Norwalk-like viruses  
Salmonella typhi  
Shigella species  
Staphylococcus aureus  
Streptococcus pyogenes

#### II. Pathogens Occasionally Transmitted by Food Contaminated by Infected Persons Who Handle Food, but Usually Transmitted by Contamination at the Source or in Food Processing or by Non-foodborne Routes

Other pathogens are occasionally transmitted by infected persons who handle food, but usually cause disease when food is intrinsically contaminated or cross-contaminated during processing or preparation. Bacterial pathogens in this category often require a period of temperature abuse to permit their multiplication to an infectious dose before they will cause disease in consumers. Preventing food contact by persons who have an acute diarrheal illness will decrease the risk of transmitting the following pathogens:

Campylobacter jejuni  
Entamoeba histolytica  
Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli  
Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli  
Giardia lamblia  
Nontyphoidal Salmonella  
Rotavirus  
Taenia solium  
Vibrio cholerae 01  
Yersinia enterocolitica

#### References

1. World Health Organization. Health surveillance and management procedures for food-handling personnel: report of a WHO consultation. World Health Organization technical report series; 785. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1989.
2. Frank JF, Barnhart HM. Food and dairy sanitation. In: Last JM, ed. Maxcy-Rosenau public health and preventive medicine, 12th edition. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1986:765-806.
3. Bennett JV, Holmberg SD, Rogers MF, Solomon SL. Infectious and parasitic diseases. In: Amler RW, Dull HB, eds. Closing the gap: the burden of unnecessary illness. New York: Oxford University Press, 1987:102-114.
4. Centers for Disease Control. Locally acquired neurocysticercosis—North Carolina, Massachusetts, and South Carolina, 1989-1991. MMWR 1992; 41:1-4.

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